NOTE V.

A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF LANGURIIDAE FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LEYDEN MUSEUM.

DESCRIBED BY

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Among a number of Langüriidae sent to me for examination by Herr Ritsema, I have found several very interesting species. The most interesting to myself was a specimen of the handsome *Compsolanguria concinna* which I have lately described (with figure) in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1886, Prt. III, p. 315; the only other specimen hitherto known is in the collection of the British Museum; the Leyden Museum specimen is labelled »America meridionalis, S^te^ Paulo d'Olivença, M. de Mathan, Mai 1883." Other species worth mentioning are *Callilanguria Wallacei* Crotch, hitherto almost unique (a specimen from Borneo: Dr. Schwaner), *Languriosoma Brooki* Crotch (three specimens from East Sumatra: Dr. B. Hagen), *Oxylanguria acutipennis* Crotch (a specimen from East Sumatra: Dr. B. Hagen), *Languria cuneiformis* Crotch (a specimen from East Sumatra: Dr. B. Hagen), and *Languria Calabarensis*, a species lately described by myself from Western Africa (a specimen from Liberia: Büttikofer). The majority of the specimens consisted of the very puzzling forms with red thorax and cyaneous elytra which are so characteristic of the fauna of the Philippine Islands, Borneo, and the islands between these and Northern-Australia; among them however there appear to be two or three new species and one distinct new genus which

seems to bear a relation to *Pachylanguria* on the one side and to *Trapezidera* on the other. I am also strongly of opinion that two other of the species will ultimately have to be referred to a new genus.

Languria Ravassae, n. sp.

Oblonga, parallela, capite prothoraceque piceo vel rufo-piceo, elytris nigro-cyaneis; antennis et pedibus nigris, illis clava 5-articulata; prothorace subquadrato, ad basim striola longa fortiter impresso, lateribus vix rotundatis, disco diffusius fortiter punctato, latera versus fere laevi; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, humeris callosis, apicibus truncatis; lineae coxales obsoletae. — Long. 7 mm.

Oblong, parallel; head triangular, finely punctured; antennae with 5-jointed club, joints 9—11 rather strongly dilated; thorax subquadrate, with sides slightly rounded, and but slightly contracted before base, posterior angles prominent, base depressed and punctured, basal striae strong, divergent, disc strongly and diffusely punctured, sides nearly smooth; elytra strongly punctured in rows, with apices truncate; abdomen almost smooth in centre, with large and rather scattered punctures at sides; coxal lines obsolete.

Sumatra: District of Rawas (Scient. Sum. Exp.). A single specimen. — *Languria spec.* 3, in »Midden-Sumatra, Coleoptera, p. 184."

This species rather closely resembles *L. plebeia* Har., but is easily distinguished by the more parallel-sided and more strongly punctured thorax, and by the coxal lines on abdomen being very indistinct; in *L. plebeia* they are very distinct and reach nearly to the apex of the first segment.

Languria longicollis, n. sp.

Elongata, sublinearis, tota testacea; capite triangulari, diffuse punctato, oculis prominentibus; antennis longis, testaceis, clava fusca solutiori, triarticulata; prothorace latitudine fere duplo longiore, diffuse fortiter punctato, lateribus leviter

rotundatis, ante basim sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis, prominulis; elytris elongatis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis, apicibus fere rotundatis, sutura angustissime fusca; corpore subtus diffusius punctato; pedibus testaceis. — Long. $5^1/_2$—6 mm.

Elongate, sublinear; head broadly triangular, diffusely punctured, with prominent and coarsely granulated eyes; antennae testaceous with the club fuscous, 3rd joint nearly twice as long as 2nd, 8th slightly dilated, 9—10 forming a distinct and not very compact club; thorax nearly twice as long as broad, almost narrower than head with eyes, with sides moderately rounded, and sinuate before posterior angles which are sharp and prominent, base bisinuate, much depressed, without the usual striae, upper surface strongly and diffusely punctured; elytra subparallel, sides slightly sinuate in middle, rather strongly striate-punctate, apices rounded or almost rounded; legs testaceous with knees sometimes narrowly fuscous; underside diffusely punctured, metasternum more thickly than abdomen; coxal lines wanting.

East Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen). Two specimens.

Languria approximata, n. sp.

Praecedenti simillima, sed pedibus nigris, clava antennarum minus soluta et dilatore, thoraceque multo minus fortiter punctato facile distinguenda. — Long. 6—7 mm.

Very like the preceding, but larger, and easily distinguished by the broader and more compressed club of the antennae, the less strongly punctured thorax, and black legs. It may possibly be a sex or variety of the preceding, but I am inclined to think that it is distinct.

The peculiar facies of this and the preceding species makes it probable that they may eventually form the types of a new genus.

Sumatra: Boenga mas, Palembang (J. C. van Hasselt). A single specimen.

Trapezidistes, n. g.

Elongata, postice acuminata, elytris apicibus truncatis, denticulatis, antennis modicis, clava compressa, dilatata, rotundata, 4-articulata; prothorace latitudine longiore, lateribus rotundatis, ante basim sinuatis, angulis posticis prominulis, acutis; lineae coxales obsoletae vel nullae.

This genus superficially resembles *Trapezidera* Crotch, but is easily distinguished by the differently shaped thorax, and the very different formation of the club of the antennae, which resembles that of *Pachylanguria* Crotch; no species of *Trapezidera* has as yet been found except in Tropical America.

Trapezidistes Ritsemae, n. sp.

Viridi-aenea, capite thoraceque nigro, illo triangulari, fortiter punctato, prope oculos obsoletius impresso, oculis vix prominulis; antennis clava 4-articulata, dilatata, compressa; prothorace latitudine longiore, lateribus leviter rotundatis, ad basim sinuatis, diffusius leviter punctato, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis, prominulis; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis; abdomine fere glabro, segmento ultimo (an maris solum?) fortissime punctato; pedibus nigris; lineae coxales obsoletae. — Long. 11 mm.

Metallic green, with head and thorax black; antennae with a large compressed club of which the first and last joints are smaller than the two middle ones; eyes finely granulate; thorax longer than broad, plainly margined, rather finely and diffusely punctured, with sides slightly rounded and almost obtusely angled in middle, and sinuate before posterior angles which are sharp and projecting, base bisinuate, depressed, and strongly punctured, with a small depression on each side; elytra gradually narrowed to apex, rather strongly punctate-striate, apices denticulate; abdomen, except last segment, almost impunctate; coxal lines obsolete; legs moderately long, black, femora somewhat metallic.

Sumatra: Highlands of Palembang (Scient. Sum. Exp.). A single specimen. — *Languria spec.* 5, in »Midden-Sumatra, Coleoptera, p. 184."

Among the beetles in the collection there are a number of specimens of the variable *Tetralanguria splendens* Wied. (= *elongata* Fabr., *pyramidata* Mac L. etc.).

One of the varieties from Tandjong Morawa (Serdang: East Sumatra) seems fairly constant and, were it not connected with the type forms by various gradations, might be accounted a separate species; it is robust, with the elytra broad at shoulders which are strongly marked, and gradually narrowed to apex; the thorax is of a golden brassy colour, and the elytra brassy with a slight greenish reflection; the legs are in part at least reddish. For this variety I propose the name of var. *aenea.* I should be inclined to consider it a new species, were it not for the fact that one or two specimens show a distinct tendency in the colouring of the thorax to revert to the *pyramidata* form.

There is hardly any species, among the Coleoptera that varies so much as this in size, shape and colour. In the collection before me there is a small quite parallel specimen about $7^1/_2$ mm. long, and several others about 18 mm. long with the breadth varying from $1^3/_4$ or 2 mm. at apex of elytra to 4 mm. at their base.